# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

IN THE

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1905.

[Indian Price—6 Annas.]
[English Price—7 Pence.]

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No. A./1973 of 1905.

From

A. S. A. WESTROPP, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

*Poona, 22nd March 1905.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1903-04. The period comprised is from 1st November 1903 to 31st July 1904, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 18th July 1904.

2. In accordance with the orders in the same Resolution an attempt has been made to furnish as full information on all branches of the Land Records and Survey and Settlement work as possible, but the information received from most of the Collectors was wanting in many respects and no statistical information regarding the inspection work of the Circle and District Inspectors was supplied. This was due to the Government Resolution quoted above and this office* circular letters requesting the Collectors to include full information on the Land Records staff in paragraph 5 of their Administration Reports having been received by them after they had written their Administration Reports for the period. It is, however, stated by them that full information will be given in future reports, and the Commissioners are being addressed with regard to the form of this information.

* No. A.—5331, dated 27th August 1904.
No. A.—5715, dated 15th September 1904.

3. As required by paragraph 3 of the Resolution of 18th July last I have appended to this report copies† of the remarks on the Land Records staff sent to me by the Commissioners, Central and Southern Divisions. I also append to this letter a copy of letter No. 349,‡ dated 27th January 1905, from the Commissioner, Northern Division, in which he states that he is not required to pass remarks on the Collector's Administration Reports. The Commissioner's remarks on the Land Records staff, however, have to be embodied with this report under the orders quoted above.

4. Under the recent orders no date has been prescribed for the submission of the report of the Land Records Department. The late submission of this report is due to the late receipt of the remarks of the Collectors and Commissioners (five Collectors sent their reports in January 1905 and the Commissioner, Central Division's remarks were received on 11th February). The materials for this office report will in the main be supplied by paragraph 5 of the Collector's Administration Reports. These reports are due with the Commissioners by the 15th September. If an extract of paragraph 5 is forwarded to this office as soon as ready, and if the comments of the Commissioners on the work of the Land Records staff (prescribed by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 18th July 1904) are forwarded to this office by the 15th October, I have the honour to propose that the 15th of November may be the date prescribed for the submission of the Land Records Report of this office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

† Printed on pages 20 to 22. ‡ Printed on page 22.

# Department of Land Records.

## CHAPTER I.

### PREFATORY.

1. Throughout the period under report the Department was in charge of Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S.

2. Messrs. W. D. Wilkins, J. MacIver and J. L. Lushington held the posts of Superintendents, Land Records and Agriculture, N., C. and S. Divisions, respectively, throughout the period.

3. The period was marked by the introduction of the Record of Rights for the first time under Act IV of 1903, a revision of the system of training the Circle Inspectors' staff in survey and settlement matters and by the proposed re-survey of the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát.

4. Sixteen districts including the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Lárkána in Sind were visited by Mr. Lawrence.

5. The Superintendents visited all the districts in their respective charges and supervised the training of Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in survey, and the work of the District Survey offices and the Land Records staff; they also inspected the Record of Rights in their divisions and supervised the work of the special field parties under them. The supervision of survey classes for Circle Inspectors and the compilation of the Record of Rights occupied much of the Superintendents' attention during the fair season, and as a consequence they had not much time left for their more ordinary duties of checking the Circle Inspectors' crop and boundary marks inspection, crop experiments, &c.

6. The important matters which engaged Mr. Lawrence's attention as regards Land Records and Survey work during the period both at headquarters and in the districts were :—

1. The Record of Rights.
2. Review of settlement reports for six tálukas.
3. The preparation of the settlement register and inquiry into alienations in Tálukdári villages in Gujarát.
4. Pátasthal assessments in the Deccan.
5. Tank assessment in Gujarát and the Karnátik.
6. Assessments on Bhatta lands in Gujarát.
7. Water-logging in the Poona, Khándesh and Broach Districts.

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## CHAPTER II.

### LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

7. *Establishments working immediately under the Superintendents, Land Records and Agriculture.*—Besides their own establishment and the District Survey offices including the Central Record office at Broach for the five Gujarát districts, the following establishments worked under the Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture:—

In the Northern Division—

(1) A field party consisting of 6 surveyors and 4 classers,

(2) A temporary establishment of correction classers and register-writers at the Central Record office at Broach,

(3) Establishment of the Survey Daftardár, S. D., in the Thána District Survey office.

In the Central Division—

(1) A field party consisting of 14 hands for the Akrani Survey and other miscellaneous survey work,

(2) Establishment of the Survey Daftardár, C. D., with the Judi establishment working under him.

In the Southern Division—

(1) A field party consisting of six surveyors,

(2) Small establishments in the Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kolába and Belgaum District Survey offices for miscellaneous work.

8. By Government Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903, six permanent surveyors were sanctioned for each division for the purpose of conducting the Circle Inspectors' classes and for miscellaneous survey work.

9. *Record of Rights.*—The principal feature of this season's work was the introduction of the Record of Rights in all districts. In all but a few cases the work was started in one táluka of each sub-division of a district, *i.e.*, in 45 tálukas and seven pethas. A separate detailed report on the last year's working has been submitted to Government under this office No. A.—1580, dated 8th March 1905, to which reference is requested.

10. The compilation of the record by Village Accountants was completed by 30th June 1904 in 11 tálukas and two pethas and subsequently in 14 other tálukas. The Bádámi Táluka of the Bijápur District was the first in which the record was promulgated. This was done between the 22nd and 26th June 1904. The only other táluka in which it was announced before the 31st July last was Ankola Táluka of the Kánara District, in 70 villages of which it was announced between 20th May and 28th June 1904. Between 1st August 1904 and 31st December 1904 it was also announced in the tálukas* noted in the margin.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * Kálol | ... | Panch Maháls District. |
| Olpád | ... | Surat District. |
| Jalálpor | ... | Surat District. |
| Chikhli | ... | Surat District. |
| Jalgaon | ... | Khándesh do. |
| Hubli | ... | Dhárwár do. |
| Navalgund. | | Dhárwár do. |
| Karajgi | ... | Dhárwár do. |
| Kumta | ... | Kánara do. |

11. But for the few exceptions noted in my letter referred to above, the test carried out by the Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers was satisfactory. The District Inspectors and Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture also supervised and tested the work, and my office inspected the records in 14 tálukas.

On the whole the progress has been satisfactory. Though it has severely taxed the energies of the revenue staff, a vast amount of information has been collected for the first time which will no doubt be of great value for administrative purposes.

12. *Training of Junior Civilians in survey and settlement work.*—A Central Survey Class for training Junior Civilians was held in Poona in October-November 1903 and was reported on in the last report of this Department. No further class was held during the period under report, but one was held in September-October last. This will be reported on in the next annual report of this Department. Two Civilians, Messrs. A. D. Brown and A. W. Varley, were instructed in the districts in survey and settlement matters by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division, and Mr. E. H. Waterfield by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, during their tours in the fair season.

13. *Training of Circle Inspectors in survey and settlement matters.*—The revised scheme for the training of Circle Inspectors in survey matters was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903. To assist the Superintendents in conducting these classes as well as to carry on other miscellaneous survey work, six permanent surveyors have been sanctioned for each division. During the period under report, two classes were held at the head-quarters of each division under the supervision of the Superintendents between the months of December and July. The extra class was held in each division for the instruction of the additional Circle Inspectors

sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 41, dated 10th January 1903. A considerable portion of the Superintendent's time had to be given to the initiation, supervision and final examination of these classes.

14. At the end of each course the Circle Inspectors were examined both in field and paper work. An examination in revenue matters prescribed in Government Resolution No. 7757, dated 18th September 1894, was also held at the head-quarters of each district under the supervision of the Huzúr Deputy Collector. The final results of these examinations shown below were communicated to the Commissioners and Collectors concerned :—

| | Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the classes. | | Number of Circle Inspectors who appeared at the Examination in Survey. | | Number who passed. | | Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the Revenue Examination. | Number of Circle Inspectors who passed the Revenue Examination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Class. | Second Class. | First Class. | Second Class. | First Class. | Second Class. | | |
| Northern Division ... | 33 | 17 | 33 | 17 | 33 | 15 | 53 | 53 |
| Central Division ... | 35 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 65 | 62 |
| Southern Division ... | 36 | 22 | 35 | 22 | 33 | 15 | 33 | 23 |
| Total ... | 104 | 56 | 99 | 56 | 93 | 47 | 151 | 138 |

15. The results obtained are very satisfactory. Men, who were too old or too stupid to learn, were at once removed from the classes and the Collectors were advised to revert them to ordinary revenue kárkún's places.

16. As regards the men who failed to pass the Survey Examination I beg to transcribe the following extract from my letter No. A.—4795, dated 5th August 1904, to the Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"The last class of Circle Inspectors was held for a period of three months and was followed immediately by an examination. If any Circle Inspectors failed to pass the examination in these circumstances, I am strongly of opinion that they deserve no consideration and should be made an example of to encourage future classes. If these men are anxious to pass the examination in order to secure promotion under the revised rules they may as a concession be permitted to attend some class in future at their own expense after taking privilege leave, but I am not of opinion that any further expenditure of Government money should be incurred on their behalf or that they should be permitted to have a second trial at the examination."

All the Commissioners concurred in these views and requested the Collectors in their divisions to give effect to them.

17. *Training of Village Accountants.*—The following table shows the progress in the training of Village Accountants in survey made during 1903-04 :—

| Divisions. | Number of Tálukas | | Number of Village Accountants attending the classes. | Number who passed the preliminary examination | Number examined in the field by District Inspectors. | Number who passed the final test. | Number examined by the Superintendent in field work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | In which survey classes were held. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Northern ... ... ... | 40 | 22 | 394 | 306 | 330 | 270 | 56 |
| Central ... ... ... | 66 | 66 | 1,190 | 730 | 1,224 | 900 | 71 |
| Southern ... ... ... | 51 | 43 | 741 | 433 | 279 | 171 | 72 |
| Total ... | 157 | 131 | 2,325 | 1,470 | 1,833 | 1,341 | 199 |

18. Classes were held in all the districts in the Presidency proper. They were held for the first time in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls. Two sets of classes were held in the districts of Bijápur and Belgaum. The classes in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts were interfered with to a certain extent by the arrangements in connection with the invasion of the locusts.

19. The Superintendents, Land Records and Agriculture, visited the classes in the following number of tálukas :—

Superintendent, N. D. ... ... 10 tálukas (12 classes).
Superintendent, C. D. ... ... 8 tálukas ( 8 classes).
Superintendent, S. D. ... ... 14 tálukas (21 classes).

20. The progress made in the training of Village Accountants was on the whole satisfactory but the results were poor, especially in the Sholápur District of the Central Division and in the Southern Division. This was in some cases due to the inefficiency of teachers and in others to want of supervision on the part of the District Inspectors. Due notice of these failings was taken and the Superintendent, Southern Division, was asked to take steps for ensuring better results in future. It is sometimes difficult to secure good teachers, for good workers are frequently very bad teachers.

21. In several districts it was found that many of the kulkarnis were too old or too uneducated to grasp practical details concerning scale measurements and field work generally. The general complaint, however, is that after passing their examination the kulkarnis neglect to measure 50 survey numbers in their villages according to standing orders, the reasons given being want of flag-holders and pressure of other duties, such as revenue collections and Record of Rights work, which do not leave them sufficient time to continue practice and acquire proficiency in survey.

22. The following statement shows the progress made in training Village Accountants in survey from the year 1901 to the year under report (1903) :—

| Divisions. | Total number of Village Accountants who were to be trained in the Division. | Number trained during the three years. | Number remaining to be trained. | Percentage of column 4 to column 2. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Northern Division ... | 1,042 | 510 | 532 | 51·05 | 600 Talátis in Gujarát and 64 in the Kolába District were trained by the late Survey Department and are not included among these figures. |
| Central Division ... | 5,366 | 1,510 | 3,856 | 71·6 | |
| Southern Division ... | 3,279 | 515 | 2,764 | 84·3 | |
| Total ... | 9,687 | 2,535 | 7,152 | 73·8 | |

23. *District Survey Offices.*—The work of the District Survey offices in the Central and Southern Divisions and of the Central Record office at Broach consisted of correcting Akarbands, village maps, and other survey papers and of supplying extracts from field books and copies of village maps. Besides these regular duties the Central Record office at Broach and several of the District Survey offices had to do miscellaneous special work, such as the preparation of village papers for the tálukas revised or under revision, the preparation of the Akarbands and of the revised Appendices Q ordered by Government for insertion in old Government Selections, &c. The offices responded satisfactorily to these calls and worked well. A detailed inspection of each of these offices was conducted

by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, of the Division concerned, except that of the Sátára District which, however, was visited immediately after the close of the period, *i.e.*, between 4th and 12th August 1904. Between November 1903 and July 1904 my office also inspected the Survey offices of the districts noted in the margin. The Central Record office at Broach was also inspected by my office in August last. The defects detected at these inspections were reported in detail to the Collectors concerned.

Násik. Ahmednagar. Belganm. | Dhárwár. Ratnágiri.

24. The outturn of the work at the Central Record office at Broach was larger than that in the preceding year. The receipts on account of Circle Inspectors' and peon's pay for work done for private individuals as also those on account of maps and extracts from survey papers supplied to applicants and fees for making corrections were also larger. Similar increase is also reported in the receipts of the Thána District Survey office. The term of the extra establishment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4762, dated 17th July 1903, to wipe off old arrears in the latter office was extended for a further period of six months from March 1904 by Government Resolution No. 2902, dated 16th April 1904. It was very near the end of its work at the end of the period under report, having only 78 cases left in hand out of a total of 1,235 cases. But as the abstracts of the Kamjasti Patraks prepared by this temporary establishment had still to be prepared, the Director agreed to the Survey Daftardár, Southern Division, and his two assistants continuing to work in the Thána District Survey office till 31st March 1905 with a view to place the work of the office on a satisfactory footing. These three men have been assisting the temporary establishment since January 1903.

25. As regards the District Survey offices in the Central Division the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, remarks as follows:—

"The work of these offices was on the whole found to be satisfactory and there has been little avoidable delay in the disposal of the heavy crop of references.

"The work of correction of survey papers is increasing every year. In this connection the work has been added of correcting the táluka maps under Government Resolution No. 1342, dated 25th February 1902, and the railway demarcation plans under Government Resolution No. 5226, dated 29th July 1902.

"The correction of táluka maps has not yet been commenced as it has not been found possible to do the work without special aid to the existing staff of each District Survey office. Steps have, however, been taken to bring this work up to date by making the Inspectors in each circle take their share in the correction of táluka maps.

"Railway demarcation plans have not yet been received in the District Survey offices, but it is understood that the several Collectors have taken steps to obtain them."

26. The District Survey office in the Kolába District being in arrears, to the extent of 2,782 days' work, a temporary establishment of four men was employed (under Government Resolution No. 9, dated 5th January 1903) from August 1st, 1903, to March 31st, 1904. In Government Resolution No. 3615, dated 14th May 1904, the re-employment of the men was sanctioned and they were helped by eight Circle Inspectors in July. One-half of the arrears have been wiped off.

27. Temporary establishments were also employed in the District Survey offices in Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kolába and Belgaum Districts for re-copying and repairing torn survey papers. Six Circle Inspectors were also employed on the same work in the Kánara District Survey office for about one and a half months in June and July. The progress of the work of these establishments was carefully watched by the Superintendent and this office.

28. *District Inspectors.*—The introduction of the Record of Rights and the supervision of the Village Accountants' classes and of the locust campaign where it was undertaken necessarily occupied a great deal of the District Inspectors' attention and left them comparatively little time for their test of the ordinary work of Circle Inspectors. As will be seen from the remarks of the Collectors quoted in

Appendix A to this report almost all the Collectors report that the District Inspectors have worked well. The Superintendents, Land Records and Agriculture, consider that the District Inspectors exercised a fair check over all work done by the Circle Inspectors.

29. Appendix B shows the amount of the routine inspection performed by the District Inspectors in those districts for which figures have been reported.

30. During the period under report two District Inspectors, Messrs. D. H. Lele (Sholápur) and G. V. Bere (Ahmednagar), qualified themselves in all the three branches of survey work as required by paragraph 1 *(d)* of Government Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903. The District Inspector of Thána, Mr. K. J. Agaskar, also passed in measurement and classification work; but as he had not qualified in the use of the theodolite his confirmation in the post was held over pending a certificate from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, N. D., that he had qualified in that branch also. Several other District Inspectors have similarly qualified themselves in the current year and the orders issued in Government Resolution No. 9161, dated 28th November 1904, will induce those who have not yet qualified to acquire the necessary qualifications at an early date.

31. *General Duty Inspectors.*—The General Duty Inspectors are now all qualified in all the three branches of survey work—measuring, classification and use of the theodolite.

The majority of the Collectors have omitted all mention of these Inspectors. The Collectors of Ahmedabad, Kolába and Kánara only have reported what work these Inspectors performed.

32. *Circle Inspectors.*—The reorganisation of the Circle Inspector staff has resulted in an increase of 42 Circle Inspectors in the Northern Division, 50 in the Central Division and 66 in the Southern Division. All Circle Inspectors were in charge of circles except in the Ratnágiri District, where out of 25 Circle Inspectors only six in Vengurla and Málvan Tálukas were attached to circles, the remaining 19 having been employed on miscellaneous duties as hitherto. From the current year all will be attached to circles.

33. Under the revised rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1804, dated 14th March 1903, the Land Records staff has been brought into close connection with Revenue officers and the scope of the duties upon which it is permissible to employ them has been widened. Nevertheless in many districts Mámlatdárs have been found to be employing Circle Inspectors on work which is not legitimately theirs. As the Circle Inspectors have quite enough important work of their own, this tendency on the part of the Mámlatdárs should be at once put a stop to whenever it is detected. Collectors will no doubt see their way to give the necessary emphasis to the orders of Government on the subject.

34. In June 1903 I issued a circular letter to all Collectors in the Presidency Proper suggesting the desirability of delegating the power of punishing Circle Inspectors to Sub-Divisional Officers with a view to secure greater supervision and disciplinary control over the Circle Inspectors by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors. All the Collectors except those of Poona, Násik, Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri concurred in the proposal and had either already delegated or were prepared to delegate the power. In April last, I addressed the Commissioners of the Central and Southern Divisions in the hope that they might be able to induce the Collectors in their Divisions who did not consider the delegation desirable to agree to my proposals. The Commissioner, Southern Division, has informed me that the Collecors in his division had delegated certain limited powers to their Assistants, but I have not received a similar intimation from the Commissioner, C. D., in respect of the two Collectors in his division. However, the almost general adoption of this measure will, I hope, conduce to greater supervision of the Land Records staff by the Sub-Divisional Officers.

35. During the period under report special work demanded so much of the attention of the Land Records staff that their routine work was to a certain

extent neglected. As, however, the statistical information necessary to gauge the amount of work performed has been supplied by but few Collectors, I am not in a position to state whether there was any culpable neglect on the part of the staff in any district. The remarks made by the Collectors and quoted in Appendix A show that on the whole the staff worked satisfactorily.

36. The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, N. D., remarks as follows regarding them :—

"Their own proper inspection work also was very much interrupted in most of the tálukas visited by me by other special and emergent work cropping up in connection with the visitation of locusts, the arrears of land revenue and miscellaneous tumari work. In each táluka visited it was found on inspection that the táluka agricultural forms Nos. 33 to 38 had been duly compiled and also the Circle Books by the Circle Inspectors. The examination of entries by Circle Inspectors of the Record of Rights was carefully done and the field and other work I saw was satisfactory."

37. *Measurement work performed by Circle Inspectors.*—The amount of this work is exhibited in the statement given in the margin so far as it has been reported by the Collectors. To include an appreciation in this report of the number of measurement cases completed during the year and of the state of district arrears it will be necessary for Collectors to report the number of arrears at the end of the preceding year, the number of cases received during the year, those disposed of, and the balance remaining at the end of the year under report, though it will have to be borne in mind that mere statistical information is no certain criterion of industry or congestion of work.

| District. | Number of cases disposed of. |
|---|---|
| *Northern Division.* | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 1,173. |
| Kaira .. | 146. In the Nadiád and Thásra Tálukas only. |
| Panch Mahála ... | 3,452. |
| Broach ... | 394. |
| *Central Division.* | |
| Násik .. | 327. |
| Sholápur ... | 1,684. |
| *Southern Division.* | |
| Dhárwár ... | 114. |
| Bijápur ... | 336. |

38. A great deal of measurement work was reported to be in arrears in the Násik District. The Collector proposed that an additional establishment of four measurers should be employed to clear it off as it was beyond the power of the existing staff to dispose of. As, however, the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, reported that the work related chiefly to roads and there was no urgent necessity for its disposal, it was decided to include it in the programme of the Akrani party for disposal as convenient from year to year.

39. Arrears of measurement cases were also reported from the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts and classers from the field party, Northern Division, were placed at the disposal of the Collectors. In this connection the Superintendent, Northern Division, reported as follows :—

"The experience of this office is that the Circle Inspectors do not pay any attention to the Tumars which require field measurement. Such Tumars therefore accumulate, and if the practice is not stopped an opinion will be formed that the Land Records office will send special surveyors to dispose of the arrears if only a sufficient number of pending cases are allowed to accumulate. It is therefore necessary for the Mámlatdárs and District Inspectors to keep a strict watch on the work of the Circle Inspectors. The District Inspector, if he finds that the Circle Inspector has not disposed of a sufficient number of such Tumars in

any month, should report the matter to the Collector through this office so that the Circle Inspector may be properly punished."

I fully concur in his remarks, provided a proper appraisement is made of the work actually carried out.

40. Similar arrears came to my notice in the Sholápur District, and I quote below an extract from my letter to the Commissioner, Central Division, on the subject in which that officer agreed:—

"There have no doubt been unusual demands upon the time of Circle Inspectors in the last two years in the Sholápur District, as elsewhere, but it should, I think, be clearly understood that measurement work has the first claim on the time of every Circle Inspector. Since the establishment of Circle Inspectors throughout the Bombay Presidency has been revised only within the last year and is now presumably, according to the estimate of the Collector and the Commissioner, equal to the work required to be done by them, it appears to me to be inadvisable to make an application to Government for a separate establishment to carry out the most important part of their technical work."

"It appears to me to be probable that there is much truth in the complaint made by the District Inspector that the Circle Inspectors have been made to waste their time largely in travelling to and fro for the purpose of conducting auction sales and supervising the collection of revenue. The number of measurement cases in arrears is apparently about 150 divided between 20 Circle Inspectors, and I see no reason why, if these men are kept to their proper duties, they should not clear off this comparatively small burden of arrears."

41. *Crop, waste, boundary marks and encroachment inspection.*—The amount of these inspections performed by Circle Inspectors is shown in Appendix C to this report so far as the Collectors have furnished the figures. I regret I am not able to supply figures in the form prescribed in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 6730, dated 25th September 1902, as the Collectors have not supplied them. The Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture exercised such check over this work as they could afford time for consistently with their other more important duties. All Superintendents report that this work had to give way before other more important special duties.

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## CHAPTER III.

### UTILIZATION OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF.

#### PROGRESS IN THE COMPILATION OF CIRCLE BOOKS.

42. The following remarks show the progress made in the compilation of Circle Books by Circle Inspectors.

*Ahmedabad.*—The books have been compiled up to 1902-03 in Dhandhuka, Gogha, Viramgám and Sánand and up to 1901-02 in Dholka. Information for other tálukas has not been supplied.

*Kaira.*—The Assistant Collector in charge of four tálukas states that the Circle Books have been somewhat neglected, but under the orders of the Collector all Circle Inspectors have taken this work in hand. The Deputy Collector in charge of the remaining tálukas has made no remarks on this subject. The District Inspector states that the Circle Books were compiled up to 1901-02 in the year under report.

*Panch Maháls.*—Compilation postponed pending introduction of the revised survey rates. The Circle Books of Dohad and Jhálod have been filled up, as special arrangements were made for their compilation for the purposes of the revision settlement reports of those tálukas.

*Broach.*—The compilation was not taken in hand in any of the tálukas. It was postponed pending the introduction of the revised rates, but such rates were introduced in the tálukas of Broach and Vágra in 1902-03.

*Surat.*—No information supplied by the Collector.

*Thána.*—The Collector has reported that the compilation of the Circle Books is being attended to.

*Khándesh.*—Erandol Táluka—No Circle Books compiled this year, as the Circle Inspectors were engaged on locust duty. Páchora Táluka—Circle Books not compiled for 73 villages : cause not reported. Pimpalner Táluka—Circle Book not introduced pending introduction of revision settlements. In all other tálukas the work of compilation was done during the year and was up to date.

*Násik.*—In the Násik Táluka only one Circle Inspector did this work during the year, as of the other three two were engaged in conducting the Kulkarnis' Survey Classes and one was sent to Málegaon for the record of rights work. The work is in arrears for some years, but as the táluka is due for revision, special arrangements are being made to complete the work. Sinnar, Niphád, Chándor, Dindori and Yeola are the other tálukas for revision and the Circle Books have all been completed. In Igatpuri the work is up to date and in Báglán and Kalvan the Circle Books were not introduced pending the introduction of revised settlement. The work is in arrears in Nándgaon, Málegaon and Peint Tálukas. No work was done in the first two during the year. No explanation of this is furnished in respect of the Nándgaon Táluka, but in Málegaon two of the four Circle Inspectors were engaged in conducting Kulkarnis' classes and the other two were under instruction in survey. In the Peint Táluka the progress is fair, only one year's work being in arrears.

*Sátára.*—Except in the Karád Táluka, where two years' work is in arrears owing to the employment of two out of three Circle Inspectors as instructors of Kulkarnis' classes and in one Circle of the Válva Táluka which was vacant in September and October, the Circle Books are practically complete.

*Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur.*—No information supplied by the Collectors.

*Belgaum.*—Except in the Belgaum Táluka, where the work is in arrears for one year only, the Circle Books are complete.

*Bijápur.*—The work is in arrears for from one to three years in all tálukas of the district. The Collector remarks as follows :—

"In May last it was brought to my notice that the majority of the Circle Books were not correctly filled in, that some were not filled in up to date, and that the Mámlatdárs had in most cases not tested the entries therein. The Mámlatdárs were accordingly ordered to test the entries in the Circle Books, to obtain from the Circle Inspectors quarterly returns as to the progress made in filling them up and to send the returns to the Sub-Divisional Officers for information."

*Dhárwár.*—Except in the Dhárwár Táluka in which no work was done last year the Circle Books are complete.

*Kolába.*—A report on the progress of the work promised by the Collector has not been received. In the Mahád Táluka the compilation has been postponed till the monsoon of 1905.

*Ratnágiri.*—The Circle Books in the tálukas of Vengurla and Málvan have been completed and written up to date. The Collector makes no mention of those in the other tálukas.

*Kánara.*—The compilation of Circle Books is reported to be well up to date in all the tálukas.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

#### SURVEY WORK.

43. *Northern Division.*—Two special temporary establishments continued to be entertained in the division for survey work—a field party consisting of 10 surveyors, and a staff of correction classers and register writers at the Central Record Office at Broach. Six of the ten surveyors were made permanent under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903. During the field season the party was employed

in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts, in the former of which measurements of lands taken up for famine relief works was continued, and in the latter district the measurement of "Khar" portions and of the village sites of Dholera was carried out. The areas measured were:—

| | Survey Nos. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Kaira ... ... ... | 1408 | 1,337 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... ... | 354 | 4,991 |
| | 1,762 | 6,328 |

44. In the months of August to October 1903 and June and July 1904 the party did the recess examination of the field work done during the preceding seasons.

45. The field work was done under the supervision of the District Inspectors concerned who took a verifying test of the work and the Superintendent also tested the work where practicable. The Superintendent also examined and reported on the condition of the Bhatta lands in two tálukas of the Ahmedabad District as required under Government Resolution No. 7567, dated 27th October 1902. The proposals made by him were disposed of by Government Resolution No. 3066, dated 23rd April 1904.

46. The correction classers carried out corrections in survey records necessitated by the measurement of lands taken up for famine relief works. In all 3,322 survey numbers requiring corrections of maps, field books, akarbands, faisal patraks and kamjasti patraks were dealt with.

47. The register writers were employed on the preparation of akarbands of Jambusar, Párdi, Mándvi and Godhra Tálukas and duplication of the akarbands of the Párdi and Mándvi Tálukas in which revision settlements were announced in the year under report.

48. The register writers also prepared himayat assessment statements for the Mátar Táluka of the Kaira District and worked out separately the share of the assessment on new rice lands on account of 'position class' in the whole of the Kaira District. The separation of these water assessments was directed under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8869, dated 13th December 1902.

49. *Survey of Tálukdári villages.*—In Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, Government ordered (*a*) the preparation of a settlement register with the necessary inquiries into and measurement of alienations and (*b*) a detailed survey of the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát, with a view to arrive at a proper valuation of the lands which is essential for a just determination of the liability of the Tálukdárs. The matter was immediately taken up by the Director in correspondence and personal discussions with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Mr. Bhimbhai, the late Tálukdári Settlement Officer, proposed in May last that the Settlement Registers should be taken up at once, and with the sanction of Government accorded in Government Resolution No. 4044, dated 27th May 1904, Mr. M. G. Mhaskar was appointed for this work. The preparation of the settlement registers of some 4 villages was first taken up as an experimental measure and the form of the register was settled after personal discussion with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The work was begun at the end of June last and has since been continued, and with the sanction of Government (accorded in Government Resolution No. 9299, dated 2nd December 1904) the establishment employed has been increased to 24 men.

50. The detailed survey is now in progress under Mr. Mhaskar in accordance with the further orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 1342, dated 16th February 1905.

51. *Central Division.*—The Akrani field party and the Survey Daftardar, Central Division's establishment continued to work under the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division. Under the orders of Government of 13th November 1903, referred to above, six permanent surveyors were

added to the party, which under the special sanction of Government (Government Resolution No. 8809, dated 14th December 1903), was maintained at its full strength during the last field season. The field work done by the party between November 1903 and May 1904 was as follows:—

(1) Complete measurement and classification of 4 Inám villages, 2 in the Poona District and 1 each in Sátára and Násik, and partial measurement and classification of one Inám village in the Násik District.

(2) Complete measurement of 14 villages and partial measurement of 2 villages of the Akrani Pargana.

(3) Complete classification of 13 villages of the Akrani Pargana.

(4) Erection of boundary marks in 4 villages of the Báglan Táluka of the Násik District left over by the late Survey Department.

52. The following table shows the outturn of the work in the Akrani Pargana:—

| Period for which work done. | Measurement. | | | Classification. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of villages. | Survey Nos. including Pot Nos. | Area. | Number of villages. | Survey Nos. including Pot Nos. | Area. |
| | | | Acres. | | | Acres. |
| 4 months ... | 14 completely measured, 2 partly measured. | 1405 | 8,196 | 13 | 1264 | 6,910 |

53. During the monsoon the party carried out the recess examination of the field work done in the preceding season and prepared revised Appendices Q to the Settlement Reports of 6 tálukas for insertion in existing Government Selections as ordered by Government.

54. Owing to the pressure of the record of rights work and the supervision of the two classes for Circle Inspectors, the time at the disposal of the Superintendent did not allow of a visit to the Akrani Pargana, but the work was done under the immediate control and supervision of an experienced Head Surveyor and will be subjected to test in the current field season. The Superintendent, however, maintained a careful scrutiny of the weekly and monthly returns of the field work done by the party.

55. The Survey Daftardar's establishment assisted by temporary establishments carried out the following special work:—

(1) Preparation of two copies of the akarbands of 77 Government and 20 Inám villages of the Khándesh, Násik, Sátára and Sholápur Districts.

(2) Preparation of revised Appendices Q to the Settlement Reports of 499 villages of the Násik and Khándesh Districts.

56. The Survey Daftardar gave instruction in settlement work to the Circle Inspectors attending the survey classes, and did a good deal of other miscellaneous work.

57. A small establishment of three hands also continued to be employed under the control of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, for preparing Judi and scale remuneration statements of village officers. This establishment prepared the Judi statements of 2 Inám villages and the scale remuneration statements of 560 Government and 26 Inám villages. The reduction in the number of Judi statements was due to the orders issued in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4492, dated 8th July 1903.

58. *Southern Division.*—The temporary field party consisting of 5 classers and a probationer continued to work in this division. This party was however displaced in April 1904 by the six permanent surveyors sanctioned in the Government Resolution of 13th November 1903.

59. The temporary classers helped during the recess season in working off arrears of correction work in the Kolába District Survey office and from November 1903 to April 1904 they measured 352 survey numbers and erected boundary marks in 315 numbers in the Bijápur District. These were arrears of measurement work connected with lands taken up for famine relief works.

60. The new permanent surveyors were employed in conducting classes of Circle Inspectors in survey, which were held for three months each under the scheme referred to above.

61. A party of three men was also employed from 15th May in separating tank water charges from the consolidated assessment on lands irrigated from tanks in the Belgaum District. They have finished the work in the Sampgaon Táluka and 12 villages in the Belgaum Táluka of the Belgaum District.

62. A temporary establishment of two clerks was also employed in the Ratnágiri District Survey office for deducing soil values in the Khed Táluka as directed in Government Resolution No. 5711, dated 12th September 1900. This establishment has been sanctioned for a period of three years in Government Resolution No. 4521, dated 9th July 1903.

63. The temporary clerks sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6946, dated 5th October 1903, to work out the revised assessments of Katroli and Jbhrámpur in the Chiplun Táluka completed their work.

64. The establishment of 7 temporary surveyors for Watap (partition under Court's decrees) work sanctioned in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2878, dated 26th May 1903, was entertained throughout the period. During the year ending 31st May 1904 this establishment disposed of 222 cases against 246 in the previous year. Reports submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, and the Collector of Ratnágiri on the outturn of the work in the last season and containing proposals for completing the work have been forwarded to the Commissioner, Southern Division, with this office remarks.

## Settlement Work.

65. *Northern Division.*—The revised revenue settlement rates sanctioned by Government for the Párdi and Mándvi Tálukas of the Surat District, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8643, dated 8th December 1902, and No. 3530, dated 1st June 1903, were announced by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division, in company with the Sub-Divisional Officers in January 1904. The result of the revised settlements is shown below:—

| | Number of villages. | Former revenue. | Revised demand. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mándvi ... ... ... | 153 | 151,062 | 158,008 | 6,946 |
| Párdi ... ... ... | 79 | 123,863 | 134,000 | 10,137 |
| Total ... | 232 | 274,925 | 292,008 | 17,083 |

66. The Commissioner, Northern Division, sanctioned in December 1903 the revision settlement proposals for the inám village of Dákor in Thásra Táluka, Kaira District, submitted by Mr. H. V. Sathe, Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division, but the revised rates could not be announced in the current year.

67. *Central Division.*—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, prepared and submitted through this office the settlement reports of two inám villages of the Ahmednagar District, and two Government villages, one of the Khándesh and the other of the Sátára District. Government have sanctioned the Superintendent's proposals in respect of the Government villages, and those in respect of the inám villages are under the consideration of the Commissioner.

68. Revised or original survey rates were introduced in 197 villages. The result of these announcements is shown below :—

| District. | Táluka. | Number of villages. | Government or Inám. | Original or Revision. | Former assessment. | Revised assessment. | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Khándesh ... | Táloda ... | 42 | Government. | Original. | 1,450 | 3,916 | +2,466 |
| Do. ... | Nandurbár ... | 2 | Do. ... | Revision | 37,790 | 75,710 | +37,920 |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | 146 | Do. ... | Original. | | | |
| Do. ... | Do. ... | 2 | Inám ... | Do. ... | 1,065 | 1,793 | +728 |
| Do. ... | Dhulia ... | 2 | Do. ... | Revision | 1,858 | 4,178 | +2,320 |
| Ahmednagar ... | Shrigonda ... | 1 | Do. ... | Do. ... | 1,441 | 2,005 | +564 |
| Do. ... | Akola ... | 1 | Do. ... | Original. | 2,308 | 2,075 | —233 |
| Sátára ... | Pátan ... | 1 | Do. ... | Do. ... | 828 | 1,546 | +718 |
| | | 197 | | | 46,740 | 91,223 | +44,483 |

69. Proposals for the revision settlements of 4 tálukas of the Sholápur District were reviewed by this office and submitted to Government through the Commissioner, Central Division. They have been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 5050, dated 2nd July 1904, and the revision settlement rates will be introduced in these tálukas in the current year.

70. This office also reviewed Mr. Ghosal's proposals for the revision settlement of the Sangamner and Kopergaon Tálukas of the Ahmednagar District and submitted the reports through the Commissioner, Central Division. Mr. Lawrence had discussed these reports at Ahmednagar with Mr. Ghosal and the Collector.

71. *Southern Division.*—The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division, submitted proposals for the original survey settlement of one inám village of the Belgaum District.

72. Mr. Lawrence visited Dhárwár and Belgaum to discuss the settlement reports of the tálukas of Hubli and Vengurla which were prepared by Messrs. G. Monteath and G. W. Hatch with the Collectors and Assistant Collectors concerned. These reports are being submitted to Government this year.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

## APPENDIX A.

*Collectors' remarks on the working of the Land Records Staff.*

*Ahmedabad.*—The work of the District Inspector was on the whole satisfactory.

The work done by Circle Inspectors was on the whole good, considering that a good deal of their time was devoted to the collection of Government dues and to the deputation to learn survey work.

*Kaira.*—The year 1903-04 was such that a good deal of work other than routine was called for from the Circle Inspectors. From October to December 1903 the Circle Inspectors were engaged in testing the locust statements prepared by the Talátis, and from March they were called upon for a good deal of work in connection with the recovery of Land Revenue and Tagái demands, in addition to the Record of Rights work. The Assistant Collector remarks: "On the whole I can say that there was only one Circle Inspector with whose work I was thoroughly dissatisfied." This man was degraded to a Kárkun's place of Rs. 25. He, however, finds fault with the Circle Inspectors for the casual manner in which they dispose of current correspondence.

As regards the District Inspector, the Assistant Collector remarks: "Mr. Nandlal Bhogilal did his work very satisfactorily and, to the best of his ability tried to make the work go smoothly along. His suggestions, when points of difficulty cropped up, were invariably characterized by their sound common-sense."

*Panch Mahál.*—The District Inspector worked with energy and efficiency in connection with the Record of Rights and, in spite of many difficulties, carried the task to a successful conclusion. In addition to this a satisfactory amount of routine work was done by him.

The routine inspection by Circle Inspectors was much diminished owing to special reasons.

*Broach.*—The record of the work done by the Circle Inspectors and District Inspector may be considered satisfactory.

*Surat.*—There appears to be some improvement in the discharge of the ordinary duties of Circle Inspectors as they gain more experience of their duties. The District Inspector was active in supervising the work of the Circle Inspectors, and did his best to hurry on the preparation of the Record of Rights.

As regards the village officers the Patels are on the whole efficient, but I cannot speak well of the work of the Talátis. Absenteeism is common, very few of the Talátis' living permanently with their families in the villages to which they are appointed. One of the Talátis in Párdi Táluka was found to have altered the assessment under the recently introduced revision survey in the records of several villages, so as to reduce the amount payable by certain friends of his, and spread the difference over a number of other small khatas. The Taláti committed suicide before he could be brought to trial, and another Taláti who was believed to have assisted in the falsification of the records was dismissed.

*Thána.*—The character of the work of the District Agricultural staff was on the whole satisfactory.

*Khándesh.*—Mr. Shepherd is the first Sub-Divisional Officer who has been able to speak favourably of the Circle Inspectors, though even he has found them bad at Sháháda. They (Circle Inspectors) are a class for whom it is very difficult to recruit good men. The Kulkarnis of whom he complains have now been replaced by Talátis; and there should be fewer complaints on account of their efficiency in future.

The Pránt complains of the inefficiency of the average Circle Inspectors. The Collector, however, thinks that this class of officials (Circle Inspectors) have improved a good deal since the issue of the new rules. At all events there is something to show for their pay now; before, they were licensed idlers.

*Násik.*—The Collector remarks adversely on the system of Circle Inspectors and states that the principal effect of their existence is that when a Kulkarni's work is wrong it is not only he that has to be punished but also the Circle Inspector. This, however, he says, is as regards their administrative duties, but in the matter of survey and measurement they are probably as efficient as the old classers.

As regards the Kulkarnis he remarks that though the conduct of those in the other two sub-divisions is described as bad, he found them working satisfactorily in the Yeola sub-division. The Record of Rights work was too much for them in the Niphád Táluka.

The District Inspector's work is satisfactory on the whole, but in the matter of the work of Circle Inspectors and Kulkarnis a great deal depends on the attention paid by the supervising officers, principally the District Inspector whose main duty consists in training up the Circle Inspectors and seeing that they do the work rightly and with interest. Energetic and constant efforts on the part of the District Inspector are sure to improve this agency. Timely and clear instructions are not likely to be ineffective in the majority of cases.

*Ahmednagar.*—I have seen very little of the routine work of the Circle Inspectors. The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that they are apt to show slackness in crop and boundary mark inspection and that they have not the influence over the village officers which an ideal Circle Inspector should have in the matter of obtaining correct information and getting work done. The revision of the establishment by improving the personnel will tend to remedy this defect, provided that rules will admit of retaining good men in Circle Inspectors' posts for some time after they have acquired a thorough knowledge of their circles and that the appointment is not regarded merely as a stepping stone to something better. Special orders were given for clearing up arrears of measurement cases and the result on the whole was satisfactory.

The work now required from Kulkarnis is becoming more than the average man can cope with. This was very evident in dealing with the Record of Rights where a large part of Kulkarnis' work had to be done by the Circle Inspectors.

Twenty Kulkarnis from each táluka were selected for survey training. Out of this total, 138 passed the preliminary and 88 the final test. None were awarded certificates of competency as the necessary amount of independent measurement work was not completed. Only 5 Kulkarnis did an appreciable amount of survey work for practice. No measurement cases were referred to them for disposal. For practice work the general complaint is that labour for flag-holding cannot be obtained free.

*Poona.*—Under the new rules the Circle Inspectors have been placed under the orders of the Mámlåtdárs as regards work that may be assigned to them, and the Mámlatdárs have taken advantage of this authority to entrust them with work connected with auction sales, collection of Land Revenue, execution of orders in possessory cases and various other miscellaneous matters. As this interfered with their ordinary routine duties, I felt obliged towards the end of the year to restrict their employment to the matters prescribed in the rules. My orders in this matter, however, have not received the concurrence of either the Assistant Collectors or the Mámlatdárs who represent that the tálukas are thereby left unprovided, now that Bhag Kárkuns are abolished, with any means for enforcing many of their orders and that they are in particular deprived of a ready means of stimulating refractory or negligent village officers or of making any satisfactory arrangements for the collection of Land Revenue. I shall probably find it necessary to address you separately on the subject, if these difficulties continue to be felt, with a view to obtain some alterations in the Circle Inspectors' Rules. The work of Circle Inspectors was on the whole good.

*Sholápur.*—The District Inspector has worked well. As regards the quality and quantity of the work performed by the Circle Inspectors, my predecessor, Mr. Maconochie, has left the following remark: "The Circle Inspectors have worked fairly. I think that more is expected from the Circle Inspectors than they can possibly perform satisfactorily and hence shirking and scamping work is not to be wondered at."

*Sátára.*—On the whole the Circle Inspectors worked well and usefully in every part of the District throughout the year, and though one Assistant Collector speaks very disparagingly of their work (chiefly in connection with the Revenue collection*) and thinks that they are not an improvement on the old Bhag Kárkun, I am not at all inclined to agree with him. It was my experience that in tálukas where there were good and efficient Mámlatdárs the work of the Circle Inspectors was better than in other tálukas.

* Not one of their duties under the recent rules.

*Belgaum.*—The majority of the Circle Inspectors has been engaged in preparing the Record of Rights in three tálukas during the year under report. Owing to the ignorance of many Kulkarnis the work fell somewhat heavily on the Circle Inspectors; on the whole they have carried it through satisfactorily. The District Inspector, Mr. Ghali, is a zealous and efficient worker.

Details of Circle Inspectors' work have not been received from the Sub-Divisional Officers, so no complete review of the subject is possible.

*Bijápur.*—The smaller amount of test work done by the District Inspector this year than during the last year was partly due to the supervision of Record of Rights work in Bádámi Táluka and of the Village Accountants' classes in Survey which were held twice during the year at several táluka head-quarters and partly to the sickness and death of the permanent District Inspector Mr. Divekar.

The number of Circle Inspectors in the district was increased by 16, but their duties were also increased. Their work is on the whole fair. With the new rules recently introduced men with better educational attainment will be secured which may be expected to result in a more intelligent discharge of their duties than is the case now. The weak point about the Circle Inspectors is the general endeavour to shirk outdoor work.

Mr. A. K. Cama, Assistant Collector, remarks "the work of Circle Inspectors is generally good; this year, however, their work has suffered on account of deputation for other work not coming under their usual duties." He also complains that the boundary marks work is neglected by the Village Accountants, and the Circle Inspectors do not so much test the Kulkarnis' work as themselves inspect a few survey numbers.

Mr. W. O. Alcock remarked regarding the Circle Inspectors specially appointed on the Record of Rights work that most were good and three or four quite above the average.

*Dhárwár.*—The District Inspector has, I think, worked well. The Circle Inspectors' measurement work has been interrupted by short-handedness owing to some Circle Inspectors going to learn survey work and deputation of others to tálukas where Record of Rights was in progress.

*Kolába.*—The Sub-Divisional Officers and the District Inspector of Land Records reveal in their reports that the work of the Talátis and Circle Inspectors has not been altogether satisfactory. In the case of Talátis shortcomings are due either to slackness or want of knowledge. * * * * As regards Circle Inspectors the existing establishments and rules leave no margin for accidents and emergencies.

Short work is a general feature. I do not think that the Circle Inspectors' diaries are scrutinised with sufficient care, or analysed so as to ascertain whether these officers keep up to what may be regarded as a fair standard of work done. I suspect, too, that occasionally Circle Inspectors are kept back from their special and legitimate duties to deal with clerical work in the táluka offices.

*Ratnágiri.*—The work of the District Inspector is satisfactory. The progress of correction and other work in the District Survey Office is also satisfactory. The Sub-Divisional Officers have omitted to fully scrutinise the work of Circle Inspectors as ascertained from their diaries and monthly Nikalpatraks.

*Kánara.*—The statements submitted by the Sub-Divisional Officers in accordance with Government Resolution No. 995 of 8th February 1904 do not give an adequate idea as to whether the work performed by the Circle Inspectors has come up to the standard prescribed by the rules. The ordinary inspection work has inevitably suffered owing to the training of Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants and the Record of Rights. The new Circle Inspectors' rules do not appear to have been properly understood.

The Record of Rights work performed by them was satisfactory. In consequence of the multifarious duties of the Village Accountants, their work was cursory and the disposal of cases not prompt. The efficiency of the village staff was fair and that of the Huzur and Táluka establishments good.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

# APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the District Inspectors' Test of Measurement, Crop and Boundary Marks inspection by Circle Inspectors.*

| District. | Circle Books examined. | Number of measurement cases of Circle Inspectors tested. | Number of villages visited for Crop, Waste and Boundary Marks Inspection. | Survey numbers tested for Crops and Boundary Marks. | Number of Boundary Marks tested. | Number of villages in which Birth and Death Registers were tested. | Number of Circle Inspectors' Dafters examined. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Ahmedabad ... ... | All tálukas ... | 17 | 75 | 753 | 2,915 | 67 | ..... | Also tested the measurement work of 28 Survey numbers (in four villages done by 14 Classers of the Temporary Survey Party. |
| Kaira ... ... | 47 rough books. 76 village books. 66 táluka books. | Tested 128 Survey numbers out of 600 Survey numbers measured by Famine Classers and Circle Inspectors. | Work performed to a limited extent only as Circle Inspectors were engaged on locust enquiry. | 5,424 | Tested 128 Survey numbers out of 600 Survey numbers measured by Famine Classers and Circle Inspectors. | ..... | 19 | Also tested the crops of 309 Survey numbers of wet land for remission purposes. |
| Panch Mahals ... | Not reported .. | 37 | 41 | Not | reported. | 72 | ..... | |
| Broach ... ... | Compilation not taken in hand in any táluka. | 54 | 90 | 633 | 1,334 | 162 | ..... | |
| Surat ... ... | No information given. | 57 | Not reported ... | 385 | 2,470 | All villages visited. | ..... | |
| Thána ... ... | 146 | 15 | ..... | 312 | 1,716 | 119 | 27 | |
| Khándesh ... ... | | | | Figures | not reported. | | | |
| Násik ... ... | Number not reported. | 55 | Not reported ... | Not | reported. | Not reported. | 30 | Enquired into the conditions of pats in the Chándor, Bágian, Kalvan and Dindori tálukas. Also made a special tour for the inspection of lands proposed to be rought under the Durna R. B. Canal. |
| Ahmednagar ... | | | | Figures | not reported. | | | |
| Poona ... ... | | | | | Do. | | | |
| Sholápur ... ... | Two tálukas ... | 12 | 67 | Not | reported. | | 13 | |
| Sátára ... ... | | | | No figures | supplied. | | | |
| Belgaum ... ... | | | | | Do. | | | |
| Bijápur ... ... | 65 | ..... | 14 | 59 | 37 (Survey numbers). | ..... | ..... | This is all the routine work performed by the District Inspector in three tálukas of the district. |
| Dhárwár ... ... | | | | No figures | supplied. | | | |
| Kolába ... ... | Numbers not reported. | 20 | ..... | 108 | 499 | ..... | 14 | |
| Ratnágiri ... ... | | | | No figures | supplied. | | | |
| Kánara ... ... | ..... | 9 | 53 | 376 | 2,162 | 44 | ..... | |

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the amount of Crop, Waste, Boundary Marks and Encroachment inspection performed by Circle Inspectors.*

| District. | Crop Inspection. | | Waste Inspection. | | Boundary Marks Inspection. | | Encroachments. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Number of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Number of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Number of Villages inspected. | Number of Encroachments detected. | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | 30,083 | ... | 7,432 | ... | 18,166 | ... | 162 | In the Dholka, Dhandhuka, Ghogha and Prántij Tálukas the boundary marks inspection was excused on account of the preparation of the Record of Rights. |
| Kaira ... ... | 150 | 5,893 | 150 | 1,992 | 150 | 2,418 | ... | 32 | In the Nadiád and Thásra tálukas only. |
| Panch Maháls ... | 306 | 5,454 | 306 | 1,738 | 306 | 5,576 | ... | 99 | The routine inspection was much curtailed owing to Record of Rights work and attendance at the Survey Class by 7 Circle Inspectors for three months. |
| Broach ... ... | ... | 6,011 | ... | ... | ... | 4,561 | ... | 127 | |
| Surat ... ... | | | | | Figures not | reported. | | | |
| Thána ... ... | | | | | Do. | | | | |
| Khándesh ... ... | | | | | Do. | | | | |
| Násik ... ... | 499 | 11,204 | 188 | 380 | 208 | 1,107 | ... | 138 | These figures relate only to 6 out of 12 tálukas. |
| Ahmednagar ... | | | | | Figures not | reported. | | | |
| Poona ... ... | | | | | Do. | | | | |
| Sholápur ... ... | ... | 3,445 | ... | Included under Crop Inspection. | ... | 39,344 (number of boundary marks). | ... | 54 | |
| Sátára ... ... | | | | | Figures not | reported. | | | |
| Belgaum ... ... | 96 | 1,104 | 31 | 876 | 50 | 5,123 | ... | 10 | These figures relate only to the Chikodi and Gokák tálukas for which figures have been reported. |
| Bijápur ... ... | ... | 6,292 | ... | 3,946 | ... | 32,260 (number of marks). | ... | 50 | |
| Dhárwár ... ... | | | | | Figures not | reported. | | | |
| Kolába ... ... | | | | | Do. | | | | |
| Ratnágiri ... ... | ... | 775 | ... | Included under Crop Inspection. | ... | 198 | ... | ... | These figures represent the work of only 6 Circle Inspectors in charge of Circles. |
| Kánara ... ... | | | | | Figures not | reported. | | | |

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Acting Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Extract from the Commissioner, C. D.'s Administration Report.

As regards the subordinate establishments, there is not the same chorus of condemnation of the work of Circle Inspectors that used to form the burden of past reports. There are not a few officers who are still dissatisfied, but many are able to say a good word for them. It is probable that the improvement recorded is in some measure due to the new rules which provide for effectual surpervision on the part of Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers in place of the nominal control of the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture. Further, it may be hoped that their utility will greatly increase when under the system of training now adopted they acquire the technical knowledge essential to the proper discharge of their duties. It remains to be seen, however, what will be the effect of frequent changes of Inspectors due to the office being made an indispensable rung in the ladder of promotion to Mámlats. The Collector of Násik has given statistics which show that the preparation of circle books has on the whole made considerable progress in the district. None of the other Collectors give this information, and the Collector of Sátára is the only officer who reports on his District Agricultural Inspector's work. The District Inspector may, however, be considered a sufficiently important member of the Agricultural staff to require some notice. There are complaints in general terms from some of the Sub-Divisional Officers that the Circle Inspectors neglected their crop, waste and boundary marks inspection. Locust work, the Records of Rights and Survey training may each in turn have interfered with this duty; if there were other not excusable causes the Sub-Divisional Officers should have probed them and applied a remedy. There are the usual complaints about the insufficiency of village officers. The Record of Rights, wherever it has been introduced, has of course put a new burden on the Kulkarnis' shoulders; but in his Administration Report Mr. McIver speaks well of them on the whole and in the few records which the Commissioner has had the opportunity of examining on his present tour their work does not compare unfavourably with that of the Gujarát Talátis. Absence from their charges, however, seems as common as ever. On a rough calculation the record of punishments for the various districts gives a percentage of 10 per cent. fined, suspended or dismissed during the year. The Collector of Khándesh, the district in which the number of punishments greatly exceeded the previous year's total, remarks that they were thoroughly well deserved. There is scarcely a doubt that punishments would be far more numerous but for the forbearance usually exercised. Most officers are properly averse to inflicting fines on lowly paid subordinates who are now called on to fulfil tasks undreamt of when their watans were established.

*23.—Special Matters.*

Fair progress was made with the Record of Rights. It was started in four tálukas in Khándesh, 3 in Násik, Ahmednagar and Sátára, and 2 in Poona and Sholápur. The work was completed in the fair season in Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur; elsewhere it remained incomplete. The Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture states that the quality of the work done was distinctly encouraging: and the Collector of Khándesh, writing of his own district, also regards it as satisfactory. None of the other Collectors express an opinion; but Mr. Sheppard in a separate report points out that the work carried out last year in the Khed and Sirur tálukas by the ordinary staff of Circle Inspectors is so bad that it must be done over again. Mr. McIver's remarks must be read with this qualification. A special staff of Circle Inspectors has been sanctioned for these two tálukas. Few of the officers report on the attitude of the people or their views or feelings in the matter of the record, but the Collector of Ahmednagar remarks it is difficult to make them understand the importance of the record to them, while Mr. Campbell, Assistant Collector, Khándesh, found that it was connected in their minds with the non-transferable tenure as a design on the part of Government to get hold of the land. This must have been suggested by the money-lending class. Mr. Thaker from Sholápur is able to state that the scheme has encouraged the cultivators to have their rights defined and recorded. Mr. Vachha's experience in the central subdivision of the Khándesh District is that no difficulty was felt in securing the required information; but Mr. Namjoshi complains in respect of at least one of the northern tálukas of the same district—Sindkheda—that the way was not quite smooth. The circumstances of the different districts, and occasionally even of different parts of one and the same district, are not alike; and the diversity of opinions recorded is doubtless due to this fact. It is to be hoped that next year the Collectors will express their views as to the accuracy of the record.

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Remarks recorded by the Commissioner, S. D., on the work of the Land Records staff in the Southern Division in the year 1903-04.

*Circle Inspectors.*

The work of routine inspection of Circle Inspectors generally falls under the heads noted below:—

(*a*) Crop, waste and boundary marks inspection, and detection of encroachments on Government property.

(*b*) Measurement work.

(*c*) Compilation of Circle Books.

(*d*) Examination of Birth and Death registers.

(*e*) Examination of Ryots' receipt books, &c.

No systematic and detailed information on these branches of work has been submitted by the Collectors so as to enable the Commissioner to form a clear idea of the amount and character of the work done, and the nature and extent of the test of that work taken by superior Revenue officers. The orders regarding the submission of this information are contained in Government Resolutions (Revenue Department) Nos. 995, dated 8th February 1904, and 5509, dated 18th July 1904, and the reports now received are the first submitted by Collectors in accordance with these orders. The work of the Land Records staff consists of distinct branches, and unless the Collector submits a full report on each branch separately and appends the necessary statistics, it is not possible to form an impression of the work done by that staff. In order to secure uniformity and system and the supply of sufficient material, it seems necessary to prescribe the forms in which the officers concerned should embody the facts and figures relating to the work they have to report on. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture's Circular No. A-5715, dated 15th September 1904, requiring all the Collectors in the Presidency proper to submit information on the marginally noted heads is some attempt in the direction of laying down a [illegible] for the submission of information on the various branches of the work of the Land Records Department. These instructions seemed to have reached Collectors too late to give effect to them this year. The only impression that the Commissioner can form of the routine inspection of Circle Inspectors is that it was much interfered with by special duties in connection with the Record of Rights and the training of Village Accountants in survey, but how far the work turned out fell below the standard and whether it was justifiable under the circumstances, it is not possible to ascertain from the information now supplied. Mr. Bonus suspects that occasionally the Circle Inspectors are kept back from their special and legitimate duties to deal with clerical work in the táluka offices. This tendency on the part of the Mámlatdárs has, however, to be stopped.

(1) A general sketch of the amount and kinds of work performed by the District Inspector and the efficiency thereof.
(2) Work of Circle Inspectors—
  (*a*) Crop, waste and boundary mark inspection and detection of encroachments.
  (*b*) Measurement work.
  (*c*) Compilation of Circle Books.
(3) Progress in training Village Accountants in survey with statistics to illustrate the amount of progress made and the work remaining to be done.
(4) Amount and character of the work performed by Village Accountants, Circle Inspectors, Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers in connection with the Record of Rights.

*Tests taken of the Circle Inspectors' routine work by Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers.*

Here, again, there is no sufficient information as to how far these officers have looked to this part of their duties.

*General Duty Inspector.*

Nothing has been said about the work done by these officers except in the report for Kánara. Unless the nature and quantity of the work which was or ought to have been assigned to them during the year are known, nothing can be said as to whether these officers were usefully employed.

*District Inspector.*

All reports except that for Kánara are silent as to the work done by the District Inspector. The number of omissions on the part of Village Officers in Kánara to record births and deaths is large.

*Record of Rights.*

The compilation of the record was undertaken in one táluka in each Sub-divisional charge except the Northern Sub-divison of Bijápur, where the work was postponed pending the introduction of the revision settlement which is shortly due.

The record is reported to have been completed in Belgaum and Bijápur, to be nearing completion in Dhárwár and Kánara, and to be in progress in Kolába and Ratnágiri. In Belgaum the record, though completely written up by the Village Officers, is said not to have as yet been sufficiently tested by superior Revenue officers. In almost all parts of the division the work of compiling the record appears to have progressed smoothly and no difficulty appears to have been experienced to any appreciable extent in collecting information from title-holders, and the persons interested seem to have become satisfied with the measure and willingly supplied the information.

*Training of Village Accountants in Survey.*

Unless information is forthcoming as to the total number of Village Accountants in the district those that have passed the final test in previous years, and those that have passed that test in the year under report, it is not easy to form a clear idea of the progress made in training up the vast body of village officials. They, however, seem to have been trained in every district to an appreciable extent and the measures adopted promise to lead to success gradually.



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Remarks recorded by the Commissioner, S. D., on the report of the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division.

The Superintendent made a tour through all the six districts of the Division. He examined 24 survey classes for Village Accountants and examined 57 Village Accountants in survey. But he has not stated the results of his test. He tested the measurement work of two Circle Inspectors in Ratnágiri and one in Dhárwár. He examined the District Inspectors of Belgaum and Ratnágiri in survey work, and the latter officer passed the test. He inspected the book work of 33 Circle Inspectors and 48 Kulkarnis and examined 90 Circle Books in all in the districts of Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába. He examined the District Survey offices and the District Inspectors' offices in all the districts except Belgaum. He also examined the District Registrar's office in Kánara. He tested the classification work in Sangmeshwar Táluka and the Lanja Petha in the Rájápur Táluka. He supervised the Survey Classes at Belgaum for Circle Inspectors and examined the persons under training both in book work and in the field. He has not however stated how many were under training and how many out of them were found by him to have become qualified for their duties. He also tested the Record of Rights in 22 villages in Belgaum, 7 in Bijápur and 15 in Dhárwár. He has not stated what percentage or how many of the entries he tested and what percentage of the entries tested were found by him to be correct. He examined the raingauge at Muddebihál in Bijápur and that at Devrukh in Ratnágiri. He weighed grains at two táluka stations in Bijápur and one in Ratnágiri. Temporary clerks were at work in the District Survey offices in all the districts except Bijápur, copying and repairing torn survey papers, recalculating soil values, working out revised assessments, &c. The Superintendent ought to have stated the arrears at the beginning of the year, the additions during the year, and the arrears left at the close of the year in these offices.

The Superintendent prepared papers regarding proposals to introduce survey settlement in an inám village in Belgaum. The Superintendent's report discloses a busy tour and hard work. The Superintendent should however have stated the results of his inspection and the defects, if any, discovered which required to be remedied.

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No. 349 of 1905.

From

J. DeC. ATKINS, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.;

To

The DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS and AGRICULTURE,
Poona.

*Camp Wágra, 27th January 1905.*

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's No. A./35, dated 4th January, the Commissioner, N. D., has the honour to state that under the recently introduced system the Commissioner does not make comments on the Collectors' Administration Reports but submits a report of his own.

2. The Collectors' remarks have, it is believed, been forwarded to the Director, and the Commissioner has had no opportunity of acquainting himself, except through the Collectors, with the work done last season by Circle Inspectors. The interruptions to the regular work of these officers are already known to the Director.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
Commissioner, Northern Division.